Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By John Fenno, N°. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1784.] PHILADELPHIA: WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 30, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE SHIP

LIBERTY,

ISAAC VREDEN, Master,

A good new veſſel, ſails well—Lying at Clifford's Wharf, will ſail about the tenth o next month, a conſiderable part of her Cargo bein engaged.—For freight or paſſage apply to

JOHN SKYRIN,

No. 96, North Front Street.

N. B. The LIBERTY is intended to return one of the firſt fall veſſels to this port.

may 29 dtf

FOR SALE,

THE NEW AND REMARKABLE EAST SAILING SCHOONER

MAXIMILIAN,

JOHN J. WHIDBEE, *Maſter*,

NOW lying at Jeſſe & Robert Waln's wharf—her length is 69 feet 6 inches—breadth, 20 feet, 5 inches, depth 8 feet 6 inches, meaſures 104 65-95 tons, and is completely pierc'd and fitted to carry 14 guns. For terms apply to

GEORGE PLUMSTED,

No 166, South Front Street.

Likewiſe from on board ſaid Schooner,

A Quantity of Peas.

Kiln dryed Indian Meal in barrels, and 439 barrels of Ship Stuff.

ALSO,

120 Tierces of Rice,

Landing from on board the Schooner Elizabeth, Captain Hatch.

may 25 4tawtw

For Cape Francois,

THE SHIP

NORTH AMERICA,

—— BARNES, *Maſter*,

TO ſail in eight or ten days.—For freight or paſſage apply to

Pratt & Kintzing,

No. 95, North Water, near Race Street.

WHO HAVE FOR SALE,

Port Wine, Claret, Madder, Brimeſtone, Red Cruſt Cheeſe, Tumblers, Ticklenburghs, Heſſens, Brown Rolls, &c. &c.

may 25 eod6t

FOR LIVERPOOL,

The remarkably faſt ſailing BRIG

PENNSYLVANIA,

JEREMIAH YATEM, maſter.

She will ſail in ten days—for freight or paſſage, apply to *JAMES YARD*.

Walnut-ſtreet Wharf.

may 23 d10t

For Sale, or Charter,

THE ARMED SHIP

BELVIDERE,

JONATHAN REYNOLDS, *Maſter*,

LYING at Jeſſe and Robert Waln's wharf, burthen 256 tons, built at New-York, by Mr. Cheeſeman in 1793, of live oak, cedar and locuſt—was completely coppered in London laſt year with 28 ounce hard rolled navy copper, and copper bolted. She is well known to be a ſtaunch and faſt ſailing ſhip, is well found—mounts ten carriage guns and may be ſent to ſea in a few days at a very little expence. For terms of charter or price on a liberal credit, apply on board to capt. Reynold's, or at No. 26, North Front ſtreet, to

RICHARD D. ARDEN.

WHO HAS FOR SALE ON BOARD SAID SHIP

10 Tons dry white lead
5 Tons of ſhot
13 Tons rolled ſheet lead
20 Bales Engliſh Duck, aſſorted numbers
10 Tons whiting

☞ The Ship Belvidere, if not ſold or Chartered before Wedneſday next, will take freight for London.

may 19 §

For Sale, at the Stores of the Subſcribers, on Walnut ſtreet Wharf,

195 caſks of nails aſſorted
20 bales of ſail canvaſs, from No. 1 to 8
53 caſks yellow ochre
15 tierces bottled porter, 6 to 14 doz. each
London particular } Madeira Wines
India market }
Teneriffe do. in hogſheads and pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Empty Claret bottles
6 caſes of Ginghams, Dimities, Muſlinets &c. aſſorted for the Weſt-India market
4, 10, and 9 inch cables and 10 coils of cordage
Writing ſtates, ink ſtands and preſſes
20 puncheons Jamaica rum
1 bale ſeaming twine
160 bundles ſheathing paper

THE BRIG

AMAZON,

For Sale, or Charter.

Nicklin & Griffith.

april 7 tuth&ſ.tf

JUST ARRIVED,

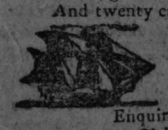
In the brig Gayoſo, capt. Bingham, from St. Martins

A quantity of SALT,

of an excellent quality

A few groce Porter Bottles, new

And twenty caſks Vinegar



And the ſaid

BRIG,

Alſo, FOR SALE,

Enquire of

Jehu Hollingſworth & Co.

No. 22, Little Water ſtreet, South.

april 20. §

FOR SALE.

195 boxes white } Havannah Sugar
107 do. brown }
200 Hides

Will be landed to-morrow, at Willings and Francis's wharf, from on board the brig Active, William Williams, maſter.

ALSO,

The ſaid Brig for ſale,

And may take in immediately after diſcharged.

Apply to

Jehu Hollingſworth & Co.

march 30. §

FOR SALE,

A Black Man,

WHO has five years and a half to ſerve, is a good coachman, an excellent waiter, and has been accuſtomed to marketing for a family—his age about thirty two years. For fu ther particulars, apply at the office of this Gazette.

may 15. §

TO BE SOLD, LET,

Or exchanged for property in the city of Philadelphia.

A Valuable Two Story Stone Houſe, and lot or piece of ground, in Potts Town, in the county of Montgomery. The houſe is in good repair, and the lot made into a uſeful garden; there are a number of good fruit trees therein, the ſituation is high and healthy and one of the beſt for any kind of buſineſs in the town, poſſeſſion will be given immediately—for terms apply to *William Nichols*

No. 117, Race ſtreet.

may 29 *§

The Germantown & Reading Turnpike Road

THE Commiſſioners appointed by the act of General Aſſembly, entitled, "an act to enable the Governor of this commonwealth to incorporate a company for making an artificial road from the city of Philadelphia through Germantown &c. *Give Notice*, that the books are now opened at the City Hall for the purpoſe of receiving ſubſcriptions under the ſaid act agreeable to their former advertiſement and will be continued open from the hours of ten in the morning till two in the afternoon on the 29th and 30th inſtant.

City-Hall, Monday 28th May, 1798. 3t

The following Certificates of

FUNDED DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES

STANDING on the Books of the treaſury, were forwarded for London by the ſhip William Penn, Captain Joſiah, which hath been captured, and the Certificates ſuppoſed to be loſt, viz:

3164. 82. Deferred debt, in the name of Rev. Edward Giddy, of Thredrea, in Cornwall, Great Britain, dated June 2, 1797. Certificate No. 10,072.

8021. 15. Six per Cent. Stock, in the name of Edward Horne, of Bevis mount, Hants, Great Britain, dated May 30, 1797. No. 15196.

3620. 50. Deferred Debt, in the name of William Manning, of Ormſby, in the county of Norfolk, in England, dated July 10, 1797. No. 10199.

20183. 72. Three per Cent. Stock, in the name of Jannet Mathew, of Upper Seymour ſtreet, London, Widow, dated October 31 1797. No. 11820.

For the renewal of the above Certificates, application is intended to be made at the ſaid office of the Treaſury of the United States,—and all perſons concerned are deſired to take notice.

ALSO—IN THE SAME VESSEL,

Fifteen ſhares Stock of the Bank of United States, in the name of William Manning, of Ormſby, county of Norfolk, England, viz. Three Certificates for five ſhares each, dated January 1, 1797. No. 25982, 25983, 25984.

For the renewal of which, application is meant to be made to the ſaid Bank of the United States,—and all perſons concerned therein are deſired to take notice.

JN. VAUGHAN.

Philadelphia, may 4. §6w

The following Certificates of Shares

IN the North American Land Company, ſtanding on the Books of ſaid Company in the name of Daniel Liſter, of Hackney, in the county of Middleſex, England—viz. No. 2151, repreſenting 13096 to 13105, ten ſhares—No. 2150—13066 to 13075, ten ſhares—No. 2149—13056 to 13065, ten ſhares—No. 2148—11509 to 11518, ten ſhares—No. 2147—11471 to 11480—Amounting to Forty Shares, were forwarded for London by the ſhip William Penn, which having been captured, ſaid certificates are ſuppoſed to be loſt; for the renewal of which, application will be made to the Board of the ſaid company.

Daniel Neal Liſter.

may 1 *d6w

JOSEPH RICARDO,

OF this City, Merchant, has aſſigned his property for the benefit of his Creditors, to James C. Fiſher, Samuel W. Fiſher, and Thomas Wilſon.

All perſons who have demands are requeſted to furniſh their accounts without delay—and thoſe indebted to make immediate payment to the Subſcribers, acting Aſſignees.

James C. & Samuel W. Fiſher.

No. 13, Arch Street.

march 31 4tawtf

TO BE SOLD, BY

JOHN NIXON & Co.

A quantity of very excellent LOGWOOD

NOW LANDING AT THEIR WHARF.

may 10. 3awtf

TO BE SOLD,

By JOHN NIXON & Co.

A few hhds. of excellent St. Croix SUGAR and RUM, which will be landed at Willings and Francis' wharf next Monday, the 21ſt inſtant.

may 16. d5t eotf

A Country Seat to Let.

NEAR the Frankford road, about four and a half miles from Philadelphia—the ſituation remarkably pleaſant and healthy. Immediate poſſeſſion may be had——Apply at No. 144 South Second Street.

may 4 3tawtf

FOR SALE,

At the Store of JESSE & ROBET WALN,

On Spruce ſtreet Wharf,

Port Wine in pipes, hhds. & qr. caſks

Liſbon Wine in pipes and quarter caſks

And a few pipes of excellent Madeira Wine

may 16. eotf

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL very elegant Situations for Summer Retreats, three and a half miles from the Court Houſe, and on the Frankford Road; the lots will be made to ſuit the purchaſers.—Theſe ſituations are conſidered in point of health beauty and elegance, equal to any near the city, and the road known to be ſafe and good at all ſeaſons of the year. The title indiſputable—A plan of the grounds is in the hands of the ſubſcriber, who will make known the terms on application to him at his office No. 124 South Fourth Street.

ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER.

may 2. 3tawtf

A Premium of 100 Dollars

WILL be paid by the Bank of Pennſylvania, for ſuch Plan of a Banking Houſe, accompanied with ſections and elevations, as may be approved of by the Directors. The building is not intended to exceed 60 feet front, or 100 feet in depth, and to be ſo planned as to admit of its being made fire proof. It is requeſted that the plans may be ſent to the Caſhier of the Bank, previous to the firſt of June next.

april 19. tuthts1Je

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, May 14.

Mr. J. WILLIAMS, from the committee appointed for the purpoſe, reported a bill to amend and repeal in part the act more effectually to provide for the national defence, and eſtabliſhing an uniform militia throughout the United States, which was twice read and committed.

The SPEAKER laid before the houſe the accounts of the Treaſurer of the United States, of the receipts and expenditures for the quarter ending the 31ſt of March laſt, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. SITGREAVES preſented a memorial to the Preſident, Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, of the Judges, Grand Jury and Sheriff of the county of Bucks, approbatory of the conduct of the Executive in his late negociations with France, and expreſſive of confidence in the future meaſures of government.

Mr. SEWALL preſented an addreſs to the ſame effect from Salem, Maſſachuſetts.

Mr. SPRIGG alſo preſented an addreſs of a ſimilar kind, from Upper Marlborough, in Prince George, Maryland.

Theſe addreſſes were ſeverally referred as uſual.

Mr. HARTLEY obtained leave of abſence for Mr. Thomas for a week.

Mr. WADSWORTH preſented a petition from a number of maſters of veſſels praying for the erection of a light houſe on Penobſcot Bay. Referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

Mr. FINDLEY ſaid, the ſituation of his family laid him under the neceſſity of aſking leave of abſence for the remainder of the ſeſſion. He ſaid he ſhould have aſked this leave ſome time ago, if it had not been for the notice which the gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr. Harper) gave ſome weeks ſince, that he meant to accuſe him at the bar of the houſe, on account of ſome letter of his which he (Mr. H.) referred to. He did not know preciſely the letter ſpoken of. He had ſeen a letter in one of the papers of the city with his name to it, which he was neither prepared to acknowledge nor deny. But, in order to give the gentleman time to bring this matter forward, if he ſhall think proper, he would aſk leave after Friday next. As to the manner in which that gentleman had introduced this buſineſs, he ſhould ſay nothing. He was not afraid of ſuffering in the public eſtimation from any thing which that gentleman might ſay of him.

Mr. HARPER had no objection to the gentleman's having leave after the day he had mentioned, or any other. As to the charge he had mentioned it to be his intention of bringing forward againſt that gentleman, it required ſome time to collect the neceſſary evidence to ſupport his charge; and he alſo ſtated, when he introduced the ſubject, that it was not his intention to interrupt the public buſineſs with it. He had received the neceſſary teſtimony, and as ſoon as the houſe had paſſed on all the public meaſures before it, if the gentleman was then in his ſeat, he ſhould bring the matter forward. If not, he ſhould of courſe, take no farther notice of it.

Mr. FINDLEY did not know whether motions of this kind were in order; if they were, the houſe might expect them frequently to be made. If the ſubject was brought before the houſe, they would judge whether it was proper for their deliberation, or not, and what kind of teſtimony would be ſufficient to ſubſtantiate the charge. He had never aſked leave of abſence from his duty ſince he came into the public ſervice before laſt ſummer, when the ſituation of his family made it neceſſary; he was ſorry that the ſame cauſe called him home at preſent.

Leave was granted.

The SPEAKER laid before the houſe a communication from the General Poſt Office in anſwer to the enquiries made as to the conveyance of the mail to Kentucky and Tenneſſee, which was referred to the committee on Poſt Offices and Poſt Roads.

The houſe again reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the bill for authorizing the Preſident of the United States to raiſe a proviſional army; when the queſtion being put on the ſection providing for the calling out 20,000 militia at a time to be trained and diſciplined, it was negatived, there being only 11 votes for it.—This ſection was objected to on the ground that the conſtitution has placed the training and diſciplining of the militia in the ſeveral ſtates, and that Congreſs had power only "to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, ſuppreſs inſurrections, and repel invaſion; reſerving to the ſtates reſpectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the diſcipline preſcribed by Congreſs."

The two next ſections recommended by the ſelect committee were agreed to as follows, with very few obſervations upon them:

"That it ſhall be lawful for the Preſident of the United States, at his diſcretion, upon the requeſt of any military corps eſtabliſhed by law, in any ſtate, diſpoſed to inform themſelves in the uſe of artillery; or of the executive of any ſtate, in behalf of ſuch corps, to ſuffer to be loaned to them, ſuch pieces, not exceeding two, to any one corps, of the field artillery of the United States, as may be moſt conveniently ſpared, to be taken, removed and returned, at the expenſe of the the party requeſting; who are to be accountable for the ſame, and to give receipts accordingly."

"That the Preſident of the United States ſhall be, and he is hereby authorized, when under his orders, any portion of the militia, or any volunteer corps, ſhall be called forth and engaged in the actual ſervice of the United States, to ſuffer to be loaned, at the requeſt of the executive of the ſtate from which ſuch militia ſhall be called forth, or of ſuch volunteer corps appearing to be unavoidably deficient, a ſupply of field artillery, arms and accoutrements, from the arſenals of the United States, as the caſe may require; proper receipts and ſecurity being given, to be accountable to return the ſame, the accidents of the ſervice excepted."

The next ſection recommended to be adopted was in the following words:

"That the Preſident of the United States ſhall be, and he is hereby authorized to cauſe to be purchaſed and procured a quantity of caps, ſwords, or ſabres, and piſtols with holſters, not exceeding what may be ſufficient for four thouſand cavalry, and to be depoſited in the parts of the United States, where he ſhall deem it moſt convenient, for the ſupply of any corps of cavalry which ſhall be called into actual ſervice of the United States, and which the Preſident of the United States may loan upon the terms and the like receipts to be accountable, as herein before provided. And for this purpoſe, and towards defraying the expences which may be neceſſarily incurred before the next ſeſſion of Congreſs, in executing the other purpoſes of this act, a ſum, nor exceeding dollars, ſhall be, and is hereby appropriated, and ſhall and may be paid at the Treaſury, under the orders of the Preſident of the United States, out of any money, not already appropriated."

Mr. SEWALL moved to fill up the blank in this ſection with 200,000 dollars. He ſuppoſed 50 or 60,000 dollars would be ſufficient for purchaſing the accoutrements mentioned; the remaining 140 or 150,000 dollars, would be ready in the Treaſury in caſe of emergency, for the other purpoſes of the act.

This mode of proceeding was objected to. It was thought by ſome that it would be beſt to appropriate only for the purchaſe of the articles ſpecified, and provide for the whole expence of carrying the act into effect in one ſum, either in this law or ſome other; but it was finally carried as it ſtands, and the blank was filled with 200,000 dollars.

The laſt additional ſection propoſed for exempting private ſoldiers from arreſt for debt or contract, during their term of ſervice, was then agreed to.

The original bill itſelf was now returned to, and the firſt and ſecond ſections having been agreed to, the third, which was in the following words, came under view:

"*That, in addition to the aforeſaid number of troops, the Preſident is hereby empowered, if in his opinion the public intereſt ſhall require, to accept of any company or companies of volunteers, either of artillery, cavalry or infantry, who may aſſociate and offer themſelves for the ſervice, who ſhall be armed, clothed and equipped at their own expence, and whoſe commiſſioned officers the Preſident is hereby authorized to appoint; who ſhall be liable to be called upon to do military duty at any time the Preſident ſhall judge proper, and when called into actual ſervice, and while remaining in the ſame, ſhall be under the ſame rules and regulations, and ſhall be entitled to the ſame pay, rations, forage, and emoluments of every kind, excepting bounty and clothing, as the other troops to be raiſed by this act.* Provided, *Such volunteers ſhall not be liable to do duty in any place, but in the ſtates to which they reſpectively belong, or in an adjacent ſtate.*"

Mr. HARRISON moved to ſtrike out the words, "and whoſe commiſſioned officers the Preſident is hereby authorized to appoint." As he ſuppoſed theſe volunteers would be conſidered in the light of militia, as they would be included in the cenſus of citizenſhip; and if ſo, it would be unconſtitutional for the Preſident to appoint the officers, as their appointment was excluſively veſted in the individual ſtates. A further reaſon induced him to this amendment. The Preſident, it is well known, is Commander in Chief of the militia when they are called out; but he would not be Commander of theſe corps, except called into the field.

Mr. VARNUM moved to ſtrike out the whole ſection. It appeared to him that permitting volunteers to arrange themſelves in ſeparate companies would have a bad effect upon the militia; for as they would chiefly be the moſt ſprightly young men who entered into the volunteer corps, there will be leſs ſpirit left in the remainder of the militia to perfect themſelves in military diſcipline. He knew that the introduction of volunteer corps into the militia of Maſſachuſetts was thought to have produced a bad effect. Many of them have been diſcharged and he believed they went into the corps to which they belonged as regular militiamen. Beſides, he thought there was a privilege granted to theſe men, which ought not to be granted to any citizen of the United States. They are not liable to do duty in any place but in the State to which they belong, or in an adjacent ſtate; and the Preſident was authorized to accept of theſe volunteer corps to any amount. What would be the conſequence? The greateſt part of the militia would join theſe corps, and by that means be excuſed from duty, except in their own or an adjoining ſtate. This could not be proper. He looked upon it as injurious to the citizens at large, for any claſs to be thus exonerated from duty. He thought it directly in the face of the conſtitution of the United States. [Mr. V. read the conſtitutional proviſion with reſpect to the militia. Mr. V. ſuppoſed theſe volunteers could not be called any thing elſe but militia. They could not be looked upon as a part of the army; no ſtanding force would ever have the privileges granted to theſe volunteers. Mr. V. hoped the time was not come when it would be thought neceſſary to violate the conſtitution in order to raiſe up a defence for the country.

Mr. SUMTER ſeconded the motion for ſtriking out the whole ſection. He took it for granted that when gentlemen compound this proviſion with the Conſtitution, its impropriety would appear. Nothing was more clear than that the appointment of the officers of the militia is veſted in the ſtate, and he was ſurpriſed that an attempt like the preſent ſhould be made to violate ſo clear a proviſion of the Conſtitution. Without entering at large into the ſubject, he truſted that it would at once appear ſo flagrant a breach of the rights of the Individual States, as not to be countenanced by any member of the committee.

Mr. DANA obſerved, that the gentleman juſt ſat down had ſuppoſed that this ſection was ſo violent a breach of the Conſtitution that no one would be found to ſupport it. He ſhould, however, be in favour of it, becauſe he did not believe it violated any rule of the conſtitution; and the reaſon why he did not think ſo was, that he could not conſider theſe volunteer corps as a part of the militia. If there be any characteriſtic marks by which to diſtinguiſh a militia from regulars, it is that the former are compelled to ſerve, and the latter enter voluntarily into the ſervice. This bill provides that the Preſident, if the public intereſt ſhall require it, ſhall accept of any company of volunteers who may offer themſelves, armed, clothed and equipped, at their own expence, and therefore they could not be conſidered as militia.

Theſe volunteer corps, until called into the field, will receive no pay, but they will learn the military exerciſe and diſcipline, and ſurely gentlemen will not conſider the conſtitution violated becauſe theſe perſons chuſe to perform this previous ſervice without pay. Theſe corps would clearly be enliſted into the public ſervice, whenever they made an offer of themſelves, and that offer was accepted; but, becauſe they clothe and equip themſelves, and receive no pay except when called into ſervice, certain privileges are propoſed to be allowed to them which are not allowed to other ſoldiers. This he thought fair, as theſe volunteer corps would furniſh an army in readineſs for any emergency, and without expence until the emergency arrives.

But the gentleman from Maſſachuſetts ſuppoſes, that the admiſſion of theſe corps will operate an injury to the militia, by taking from it thoſe young men who are beſt qualified to make good ſoldiers. This objection, Mr. D. ſaid, was contrary to experience both in the militia and army, where volunteer corps have been admitted. Inſtead of injuring the militia, he believed it would be the means of transfuſing a military ardour into them, from ſeeing it exiſt in theſe corps, as they would be unwilling to be outdone in ſkill and diſcipline by the volunteer corps. It would not injure a good militia, and it might improve a bad one.

If there be militia volunteer corps, well diſciplined and commanded, who chuſe to make an offer of their ſervice to the Preſident, they will be accepted, and when called into the field they would be conſidered as in the ſervice of the United States. But if there be other companies of militia who would wiſh to make an offer of their ſervice, but who have no confidence in their officers, it would be proper that the Preſident ſhould give them other and better officers.

Mr. M'DOWELL ſaid, that the gentleman laſt up had obſerved, that to admit theſe men in the way propoſed would not be a violation of the conſtitution, becauſe they are volunteer corps. What he meant he did not clearly underſtand. He thought it was a violation of the expreſs words, and more particularly of the ſpirit of the conſtitution. It was declared expreſsly in the conſtitution that the officers of the militia ſhould be appointed by the ſeveral ſtates, and theſe men could not be conſidered any other than militia, until they were enliſted into the ſervice of the United States.

Mr. M'D. was certain, that drawing the active young men from the militia into theſe corps, would have the effect which had been mentioned; beſides that it would break in upon brigades and diviſions in a manner which would create great inconvenience, and deſtroy the good order of the militia.

Mr. HARPER did not think it neceſſary to go into any lengthy arguments to refute the conſtitutional objection which had been made. This reſted upon a matter of fact, viz. whether theſe voluntary corps were to be conſidered as militia or regular troops. If they are militia, it is certain the Preſident cannot appoint the officers—if they are regulars, he certainly can. [Mr. M'Dowell aſked where the gentleman would ſhew the enliſtment.] The diſtinct property of militia is this—They are obliged to perform military duty, whilſt the ſervice to be performed by theſe volunteers was an act of their own. Theſe volunteers, then, are to be conſidered as regular troops. But the gentleman from N. Carolina aſked where he found the enliſtment. It was true he did not find the word, but he found the thing. They offered their ſervice to the Preſident in numbers, and it made no difference in fact whether the offer of ſervice was thus made, or individually. What, ſaid he, is an enliſtment? It is an engagement to perform military ſervice for a limited

time. This these volunteers would engage, and their making the engagement in a body would not be less effectual than if they were to do it individually. When soldiers are enlisted in the usual way, they receive bounty, clothes and equipments, and immediate pay. These volunteers are to receive none of these, but only pay when in actual service, and therefore it is provided they shall not be called out of their own state, except to an adjoining state; that they shall chuse their own officers, and that those officers shall be appointed by the President. And would any gentleman say that the United States have not a right to make a contract with men in this way? He believed they could not seriously say so. Will hese volunteers be less soldiers, on account of the different terms upon which they are engaged? Are they not to be subject to the same regulations and military command, and in all respects to be treated and looked upon as soldiers? Except that their officers will be appointed by themselves, and they are not to be marched beyond an adjoining state, they will be as much regular soldiers as the armies of France or Austria.

But the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Harrison) said they could not be considered as a part of the army, because they would remain citizens, and be included in the census. He was himself mistaken if regular troops were excluded from the census. He believed the soldier was as much a citizen as that gentleman or himself. Suppose the proposed army of 10,000 men were to be raised, would they not be entitled to all the rights of citizenship to which they would have been entitled had they not become soldiers? They certainly would.

As to he expediency of the measure, he should not go into many observations upon that subject. It was said that the raising of these corps would derange the militia; but gentlemen will recollect that this is only a temporary enlistment, and when the period of service is elapsed, these persons will go back into their ranks in the militia. The militia would be no more deranged, he believed, by the forming of these corps, than it will be by the raising of the Provisional Army. And will no benefit arise from the return of these men into the ranks of the Militia? Yes, they will carry with them their military knowledge and experience, which would be transfused into the whole militia corps, and being well armed and accoutred, a spirit of emulation would be excited in the rest of the militia to become equally so. These men will also be well fitted to become officers and military instructors in the militia.

What benefit would accrue in the mean time? The country would have the advantage of a large body of troops who would receive no pay, except in time of service. And is not this an object worth obtaining? Will those gentlemen who are so loud in their complaints against expence object to the raising of a body of troops without expence? He could not conceive upon what ground they could do this; nor could he see why the United States should cast from them a voluntary service of this kind, in the prefent time of danger. Such a conduct he thought would be improper in every point of view.

Mr. BRENT said the present was a very important question, and as the usual hour of adjournment was arrived, he hoped the committee would rise and have leave to sit again.

Mr. ALLEN hoped not. He wished the question now to be taken.

The question on the committee's rising was put and carried, 43 to 29. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, May 15.

Mr. A. FOSTER presented an address from the town of Dover, in New Hampshire, approving of the conduct of the Executive in its negociation with the French Republic, and expressing a determination to support the measures of Government.

Mr. BARTLETT presented an address to the same effect from Gloucester, Massachusetts.

These addresses were referred as usual.

Mr. JOSIAH PARKER presented certain Resolutions of Captain Magnien's Company of Grenadiers, at Portsmouth, Virg. (a copy of which was published in this paper on the 16th inst.) expressive of their opinion of Government measures, and of the present situation of things betwixt this country and France.

On Mr. PARKER's moving to refer these resolutions to the Committee of the whole on the State of the Union,

Mr. SITGREAVES said, if he had heard these resolutions rightly, they contain a libel on the Government, which ought not to be referred.

Mr. J. PARKER hoped these resolutions would have the usual reference, although there might be some expressions in them which may appear severe upon some of the measures of Government, as they wind up in terms which are very patriotic and worthy of attention, viz. that if this country shall be invaded by any Nation whatever, they will turn out in defence of it, he trusted they would have attention paid them.

Mr. SITGREAVES said he did not mean to go into an argument on this subject, or to question the right of the people to address their sentiments to Government, and on all past occasions in which the right has appeared in some degree questionable he had always voted for a reference rather than make an objection to it; but nothing, he believed was more true, unquestionable as the right of petitioning may be, that it ought to be exercised with decency, and some regard to truth. He did not desire to go into an examination of the sentiments contained in the resolutions which had been read, but no man he thought could deny that they contain a libel the most unfounded, and that they are expressed in language the most indecent and unwarrantable; and if the house wished to preserve the right of an expression of public sentiment, they ought to guard against the abuse of it. He hoped, therefore, they would not be referred.

Mr. THATCHER said, these resolutions contained a serious charge against some person or persons not named. If such person or persons has or have committed crimes against the Nation, he or they ought to be punished; but it would not be right to give countenance to charges which might be applied to innocent persons.

Mr. J. PARKER was extremely sorry that any opposition should be made to the reference of these proceedings. He did not think the language was stronger or more indecent than that of some other addresses which had been received by the house. The most severe part of it was against the British Government. He had, on a former occasion, heard the gentleman last up speak very improperly of the President of the Executive Directory of France, and he did not know why these people should not take a like liberty with the British Government, if they thought proper, though he acknowledged it was not right to give way to harsh expressions against any Government. He saw nothing in these proceedings which rendered them unfit to be examined. If the sentiments were not founded—and he believed some of them were not—of course they would have no weight; but as they concluded with saying they should at all times be ready to defend the country, he thought they ought not to be treated with disrespect. He knew the subscribers, and knew them to be worthy and patriotic characters, and good officers.

Mr. BROOKS could not agree with the gentleman from Virginia, that because the latter part of these proceedings were patriotic, that it ought to give currency to the other. If so, it would be impossible for any person to write a libel. The gentleman from Virginia says he is acquainted with the subscribers, and that they are good officers. If so, they ought to have known how to couch their sentiments in a respectful manner. It was a little extraordinary that people should take this mode of traducing persons high in office. Every man must know who was meant. It was evident no other person could be meant than the President of the United States. If they think he has abused his trust in the way insinuated, why do they not come forward and impeach him? He could scarcely believe that such illiberal and scandalous abuse could proceed from any other than viscious dispositions.

Mr. BRENT said, that all the gentlemen who have opposed the reference of this remonstrance have said, that the subscribers, if they thought the President of the United States had acted improperly, ought to have come forward and impeached him. He had supposed these gentlemen had not been so little conversant with the constitution as not to have known that the right of impeachment is confined solely to this house. He had conceived that addresses of this kind were intended to express the opinion of the people on great and important questions, and that objections were not to be made to them on the ground of form. He did not remember an instance of an address of this kind being refused a reference. He believed, that during the present session addresses had been received fully as exceptionable as this; but it happened that those sentiments corresponded better with the opinions of certain gentlemen in this house, and they were not therefore objected to. He recollected the House has been frequently told in these addresses of a French party in this country who were ready to sacrifice it. Yet these were referred, but because the present proceedings express opinions unfavourable to the conduct of administration, they are objected to. If this was to be the way in which addresses from the people were to be treated, the object of them would be entirely destroyed, since none would be admitted which did not flatter the conduct of a majority in this House.

Mr. DANA asked, upon what principle addresses were referred? He supposed it was that they might be acted upon. The question was not whether the people had a right to send this address, but whether the house ought to refer it. What is stated in these proceedings? An accusation is brought forward against persons high in authority: it states the late dispatches from France as having been improperly held up to view as the act of the French Directory; meaning no doubt, to censure the conduct of the President for having sent them to Congress, and the Senate for having published them. And could this house make charges of this kind, a basis upon which to found any resolution? Certainly not. It was not because these persons have expressed an opinion that public measures have been wrong, that their address is objected to; but because it contains charges of criminality.

Mr. BROOKS called for the Yeas and Nays, which were agreed to be taken.

Mr. MACON hoped these proceedings would be referred. This was the first instance he believed that opposition had been made to a reference of this kind. In the case of the British treaty, addresses had been received on both sides the question couched in very strong terms indeed, but which nevertheless had always been referred. At a time like the present, when all (particularly those gentlemen who oppose the reference of this address) believe this country is in great danger, he should suppose it would be imprudent to reject an address from persons who are well attached to the Government, and who express a determination to defend it in every time of danger, merely on the ground of etiquette; for he was persuaded, the subscribers neither intended to offend this house nor the government. The part of the country in which these persons reside, is also a part in which their service may be required. Our constitution guarantees the right of the people to address their sentiments to Government, without defining the manner in which they shall do it; and though this address might not be expressed in very respectful terms, it may nevertheless contain some truths worthy of consideration; and if it were not referred, the addressers would undoubtedly say that the House were afraid of investigation.

Mr. GALLATIN said, it appeared to him that gentlemen who opposed the reference of these proceedings, do it upon the ground that a reference of a petition or address implies an approbation of it's sentiments; for his part, he always looked upon a reference as a mere matter of form. It was true, that if a petition was worded in what was called indecent language (about which indeed there might be some difference of opinion) it might be good ground of objection; but the indecency must arise from the language itself, and not from any sentiments which it contains. He owned the language of this address was strong, and some of its assertions perhaps unfounded, yet he did not see that it was written in such a style as to warrant a refusal to refer it. But it was said, that it would be improper to refer this paper, because it contains nothing upon which the house could act. Supposing this to be the true criterion by which to judge the propriety of a reference, which he did not allow, three fourths of the matter in this address is such as might be acted upon. It reprobates navies and military establishments, and approbates the doctrine of the militia being the true defence of the country, and concludes with saying whatever may be their private opinions as to the past measures of government, whenever an invasion or insurrection shall take place, they will be amongst the first to defend their country. Indeed if petitions were objected to on account of the manner in which they were drawn, it would be necessary to send out a form of petition to the people when upon any great question their opinion was wanted. Mr. G. thought it would be much the best course to refer all these addresses, without a discussion the only effect of which was to give them more consequence than they otherwise would have, and unnecessarily to obstruct public business.

But he would remark, that this was not the first time that addresses had been objected to by gentlemen, because the sentiments which they contained are disagreeable to them. Two instances of this kind had occurred during the present session. One of these was a petition against the arming of merchants vessels, from Cambridge in Massachusetts, the reference of which was only carried by two votes; the other was a petition which he himself presented from forty-four gentlemen, members of the Pennsylvania legislature, which was objected to, merely because the petitioners stated that they were members of that legislature. The discussion was interrupted by a message, and he did not think it necessary to trouble the house again with the business, and the address yet lay upon the table, without being referred. But yesterday an address was presented by his colleague from the judges, grand jury and sheriff, of the county of Bucks, containing different sentiments, which was committed without objection, though it was liable to the objection urged against the address which he presented, as it came from individuals stating their official characters, at the time they were doing an act which did not pertain to their office. He was himself in favour of the reference, because he did not think it objectionable that persons should describe themselves in this way. But it clearly proved that the object of many gentlemen on this floor was to encourage complimentary addresses, and to discourage petitions containing different sentiments.

If he had been a member of this company, Mr. G. said, he would not have drawn the address in the way in which it appears. If he had thought the opinions correct, his own ideas of propriety would have told him it was not right to have thus expressed them. As to the matter itself, he believed the most objectionable part is a mere matter of opinion. They say that the propositions made to our commissioners in Paris, were made by persons unauthorized; and that authority has been given to what appears extremely doubtful and problematical. So far they may be mistaken, but they have a right to express their opinion. In the next place they mention that they view with concern the attempts making by men high in authority to widen the breach between the United States and the French republic, by imputing to the French government the criminality of those unauthorized agents. He did not believe that this could be denied. The thing was true. He did not allude to the President of the United States, because he did not recollect that he had ever given such an opinion; but gentlemen on this floor have repeatedly spoken of the overtures made by those agents as coming from the French government. Another objectionable expression is, that "they view the man, or set of men, as inimical to the rights of the people, and the sound principles of their self-government, who shall, by any false colouring, attempt to give the stamp of authenticity to what is doubtful." Though they had a right to hold their opinion, yet he would agree that they had formed it without sufficient proof, and ought not therefore to have expressed it.

But there are opinions as injurious to some gentlemen of this house as this is to others, yet no opposition has ever been made to their reference. The people had a right to form what opinion they pleased of gentlemen on both sides the house, and an expression of these opinions certainly could not be a good ground of objection against committing them. He recollected that two years ago, there came a petition from a county in Virginia, which went to cast a direct censure on a vote of the house with respect to the right which was then determined of appropriating, or refusing to appropriate for the carrying into effect any treaty; it was in fact a libel upon the vote of the house, as it said the measure was done with a view of encroaching upon the powers of the Executive, yet it was referred without objection; which was a clear proof that a commitment never, in the opinion of the house, implied an approbation of the petition referred.

Mr. G. recapitulated his reasons for wishing the address to be referred. He did not think error (supposing the subscribers are mistaken in their opinions) could be corrected by force—convince these men they are in the wrong; but truth is to be enforced by argument and not by a mere exercise of power, such as to refuse to commit or to throw under the table the petition, as such a measure could have no tendency but to inflame the minds of the petitioners, and to rivet them still more in what might be supposed to be their erroneous opinions.

(To be continued.)

LANDING,

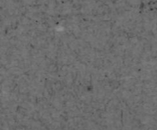
At Walnut Street Wharf, from on board the brig Amiable Matilda, William Brown, Master, from Bourdeaux,

Claret in hogsheads and in cases of SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Brandy in Pipes,

FOR SALE.

Thomas & John Ketland.



Said Brig for sale,

With two pair four pound CANNON, and one pair 12lb. CARRONADES.

may 29 §

The Rev. Dr. BLAIR'S

DISCOURSE,

Delivered on the late National FAST Day.

Is just Published, by

JAMES WATTERS, & Co.

And may also be had of the principal booksellers.

The first volume of the WEEKLY MAGAZINE

With an appendix containing the President's message and the dispatches is now published, and may be had of the publishers—the principal booksellers in Philadelphia—by George Hill, Baltimore and by Alexander Somerville New-York—A few copies of the Dispatches may be had separate.

may 25 eodtf

The following Certificates

OF Funded Debt and Bank of United States Stock, were forwarded from England per the Countess of Leicester Packet, in the 11th month, 1797, which vessel has been captured, and the Certificates supposed to be lost.

4000 dollars 4½ per cent. Stock, standing on the books of the Treasury, in the name of Bird Savage and Bird Certificate no 189, dated July 19th, '96.

Ten Shares Stock of the Bank of United States in the name of Miller, Hart & Co. of London, in one Certificate, No. 26067, dated the 1st day of January, 1797.

For the renewal of which certificates, application is intended to be made at the Office of the Treasury of the United States, and at the Bank of United States; of which all persons interested therein, are desired to take notice.

JOHN WARDER.

Philadelphia, 5 mo. 26, 1798.

§aw3m

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

By Authority.

Fifth Congress of the United States:

AT THE SECOND SESSION,

Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the thirteenth of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven.

AN ACT

More effectually to protect the commerce and coasts of the United States

WHEREAS armed vessels sailing under authority or pretence of authority from the republic of France, have committed depredations on the commerce of the United States, and have recently captured the vessels and property of citizens thereof, on and near the coasts, in violation of the law of nations, and treaties between the United States and the French nation. Therefore:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, and he is hereby authorised to instruct and direct the commanders of the armed vessels belonging to the United States to seize, take and bring into any port of the United States, to be proceeded against according to the law of nations, any such armed vessel which shall have committed or which shall be found hovering on the coast of the United States, for the purpose of committing depredations on the vessels belonging to citizens thereof;—and also to retake any ship or vessel, of any citizen or citizens of the United States, which may have been captured by any such armed vessel.

G. DENT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives, (Pro tempore.)

TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, May 28, 1798.

JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

AN ACT

Authorizing the President of the United States to raise a Provisional Army.

SEC. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, in the event of a declaration of war against the United States, or of actual invasion of their territory, by a foreign power, or of imminent danger of such invasion discovered in his opinion to exist, before the next session of Congress, to cause to be inlisted, and to call into actual service, a number of troops, not exceeding ten thousand non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, to be inlisted for a term not exceeding three years; each of whom shall be entitled to receive a bounty of ten dollars, one half on inlisting, and the other half on joining the corps to which he may belong.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to organize, with a suitable number of Major-Generals, and conformably to the military establishments of the United States, the said troops into corps of artillery, cavalry and infantry, as the exigencies of the service may require; and in the recess of the Senate, alone to appoint the commissioned officers. The appointment of the field-officers to be submitted to the advice and consent of the Senate, at their next subsequent meeting. The commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, raised in pursuance of this act, shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, and regulations for the government of the army, and be entitled to the same pay, clothing, rations, forage and all other emoluments, bounty excepted, and in case of wounds or disability received in service, to the same compensation, as the troops of the United States are by law entitled.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That in addition to the aforesaid number of troops, the President is hereby empowered, at any time within three years after the passing of this act, if in his opinion the public interest shall require, to accept of any company or companies of volunteers, either of artillery, cavalry, or infantry, who may associate and offer themselves for the service, who shall be armed, clothed and equipped at their own expence, and whose commissioned officers the President is hereby authorized to appoint; who shall be liable to be called upon to do military duty at any time the President shall judge proper, within two years after he shall accept the same; and when called into actual service, and while remaining in the same, shall be under the same rules and regulations, and shall be entitled to the same pay, rations, forage, and emoluments of every kind, excepting bounty and clothing, as the other troops to be raised by this act.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That in case any such volunteer, while in actual service, and in the line of his duty, sustains any damage, by injury done to his horse, arms or equipage, or by loss of the same, without any fault or negligence on his part, a reasonable sum, to be ascertained in such manner as the President shall direct, shall be allowed for each and every such damage or loss.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever the President shall deem it expedient, he is hereby empowered to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a commander of the army which may be raised by virtue of this act, and who being commissioned as Lieutenant-General may be authorized to command the armies of the United States, and shall be entitled to the following pay and emoluments, viz. two hundred and fifty dollars monthly pay, fifty dollars monthly allowance for forage, when the same shall not be provided by the United States, and forty rations per day, or money in lieu thereof at the current price, who shall have authority to appoint, from time to time, such number of aids not exceeding four, and Secretaries not exceeding two, as he may judge proper, each to have the rank, pay and emoluments of a Lieutenant Colonel.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever the President shall deem it expedient, he is hereby empowered, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint an Inspector-General, with the rank of Major General, and the Major-Generals and Inspector-General shall each be entitled to the following pay and emoluments, viz. one hundred and sixty-six dollars monthly pay, twenty dollars monthly allowance for forage, when the same is not provided by the United States, and fifteen rations per day, or money in lieu thereof, at the current price; and shall be and they are hereby authorized to appoint two aids, each of whom shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of a Major. And at the time aforesaid, the President is further empowered, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint an Adjutant-General, who shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of a Brigadier-General. And the President is hereby authorized alone to appoint, from time to time, when he shall judge proper, Assistant-Inspectors to every separate portion of the army, consisting of one or more divisions, who shall be Deputy-Adjutant-Generals thereof respectively, and who shall be taken from the line of the army, and allowed, in addition to their pay, eight dollars per month; and likewise to appoint Inspectors and Sub-inspectors to each brigade and corps of every description, at his discretion, taking them from the line of the army, and they shall each receive, while acting in said capacity, an additional pay of six dollars per month.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That in case the President shall judge the employment of a Quartermaster-General, Physician-General, and Paymaster-General, or either of them essential to the public interest, he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint the same accordingly, who shall be entitled to the rank, pay and emoluments which follow, viz. Quartermaster-General, the rank, pay and emoluments of a Lieutenant-Colonel; Physician-General and Paymaster-General each the pay and emoluments of a Lieutenant-Colonel. *Provided,* That in case the President shall judge it expedient to appoint a commander of the army, an Inspector-General, Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, Physician-General, and Paymaster-General, or either of them in the recess of the Senate, he is hereby authorized to make any or all of said appointments and grant commissions thereon, which shall expire at the end of next session of the Senate thereafter.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the laws of the United States, respecting the regulations and emoluments of recruiting officers; punishment of persons who shall procure or entice a soldier to desert, or shall purchase his arms, uniform clothing, or any part thereof; and the punishment of every commanding officer of any ship or vessel who shall receive on board his ship or vessel as one of his crew, knowing him to have deserted, or otherwise carry away any soldier or refuse to deliver him up to the orders of his commanding officer; and the law respecting the oath or affirmation to be taken by officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates; and respecting the inserting of conditions in the inlistments: and all other laws respecting the military establishment of the United States, excepting in such cases where different and specific regulations are made by this act, shall be in force and apply to all persons, matters and things within the intent and meaning of this act, in the same manner, as they would, were they would, were they inserted at large in the same.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the commander of the army, inspector-general, adjutant-general, quarter-master-general, physician-general, and paymaster-general, and the general, field and commissioned officers who may be appointed by virtue of this act, shall respectively continue in commission during such term only as the President shall judge requisite for the public service, and that it shall be lawful for the President to discharge the whole or any part of the troops, which may be raised or accepted under authority of this act, whenever he shall judge the measure consistent with the public safety.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That no commissioned or staff-officer, who shall be appointed by virtue of this act shall be entitled to receive pay or emolument until he shall be called into actual service, nor for any longer time than he shall continue therein. *Provided,* nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent captains and subalterns from receiving pay and emoluments while employed in the recruiting service. *And provided also,* That no enlistment shall take place by virtue of this act after three years from the passing thereof.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, at his discretion, upon the request of any militia corps established by law, in any state disposed to inform themselves in the use of artillery, or of the Executive of any state, in behalf of such corps, to suffer to be loaned to them, such pieces, not exceeding two to any one corps, of the field artillery of the United States, as may be

most conveniently spared, to be taken, removed and returned, at the expense of the party requesting: who are to be accountable for the same, and to give receipts accordingly.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby authorized, when under his orders, any portion of the militia, or any volunteer corps, shall be called forth and engaged in the actual service of the United States, to suffer to be loaned, at the request of the executive of the state from which such militia shall be called forth, or of such volunteer corps appearing to be unavoidably deficient, a supply of field artillery, arms & accoutrements from the arsenals of the United States; as the case may require; proper receipts and security being given to be accountable to return the same, the accidents of the service excepted.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby authorized to cause to be purchased and procured a quantity of caps, swords or sabres, and pistols with holsters, not exceeding what may be sufficient for four thousand cavalry, and to be deposited in the parts of the United States, where he shall deem it most convenient for the supply of any corps of cavalry which shall be called into the actual service of the United States, and which the President of the United States may loan upon the terms and the like receipts, to be accountable as herein before provided. And for this purpose, and towards defraying the expences which may be necessarily incurred before the next session of Congress, in executing the other purposes of this act, a sum not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars, shall be, and is hereby appropriated, and shall and may be paid at the Treasury, under the orders of the President of the United States, out of any money not already appropriated.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the private soldiers who are and who shall be enlisted and employed in the service of the United States, shall be, and they are hereby exempted, during their term of service, from all personal arrests, for any debt or contract. And whenever any soldier shall be arrested, whether by mesne process, or in execution, contrary to the intent hereof, it shall be the duty of the judge of the district court; of the district court in which the arrest shall happen, and of any justice of the supreme court of the United States, and of any court or judge of a state, who, by the laws of such state, are authorized to issue writs of habeas corpus, respectively, on application by any officer of the corps in which such soldier shall be engaged, to grant a writ of habeas corpus returnable before himself; and upon due hearing and examination, in a summary manner, to discharge the soldier from such arrest, taking common bail, if required, in any case upon mesne process, and commit him to the applicant, or some other officer of the same corps.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, May 28. 1798.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

Deposited among the Rolls in the Office of the Secretary of State.
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, May 29.

The canvassing of the votes for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Senators of this state, and for Representatives in Congress, commences according to law, this day.

The mayor, recorder and aldermen of the corporation examine also to day the votes for members of assembly for this city and county.

Married, on Sunday evening the 18th inst. by the Rev. Mr. O'Brian, William Dickson, Esq. of this city, to Miss Jannet Maria Helen Compadra, of the E. Indies, late from England.

Died, on Thursday evening last, at Jamaica, on Long-Island, Levinus Clarkson, Esq. in the 58th year of his age.

ARRIVED.

Ship Andromache, Bushby, Jamaica
Barque Adriana, Lee, Liverpool
Schooner Anna, Fowler, St. Thomas

The schooner Favorite, Rogers, is arrived at New-London from the West-Indies.

The ship Eleven Sons is arrived at New-London.

The ship Lydia, Henderson, has arrived Dublin, from this port, in 39 days.

The schooner Triton, John Thornton, master, belonging to Philadelphia, and owned by Mr. P. Bail, was captured on the 23d May inst. on her passage from Gonaives to Philadelphia, by his Britannic Majesty's ship St. Albans, Capt. Pindar, on the edge of soundings off the Capes of Virginia, and sent for Halifax.

The following Spanish and American gentlemen came passengers in the sloop Ruby, captain Findley, 20 days from the city of St. Domingo:

Don Joseph Antonia De Urizan, regent of St. a Fee.
Don Gassiard De Casaiola, Colonel.
Don Nicholas Guride.
Don Joseph Guride.
Don Philip De Castro, and 7 servants, on their way to Old Spain.

AMERICANS.

Mr. Andrew Carr.

Mr. George Cross, formerly owner of the brig Fox of Charleston, condemned at St. Domingo.

Four days after sailing were boarded by the English frigate Acasto, capt. R. Lane, treated politely, and wished the Spanish gentlemen a pleasant passage to Spain without molestation.

POST-OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA,
22nd May, 1798.
ESTABLISHMENT of the MAILS.
The Eastern Mail

Will be closed on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, at 12 o'clock noon, and
Arrive at *Philadelphia* on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, Saturdays & Mondays, at 8 o'clock A. M.

A *Mail* for *New-Haven* and *Boston* will be closed every day, (Sunday excepted) at twelve o'clock (noon).

N. B The Mail for the Post-towns on the main line east of *New York*, as far as *Boston*, will be closed every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday with the Eastern mail, and return with the same every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The Southern Mail.

Will be closed on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays at ¼ past 7 o'clock A. M.
Arrive at *Philadelphia* Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays at ¼ past 9 o'clock A. M.

A *Mail* for all offices on the Main Line between this and Alexandria, will be closed every day, (Sunday excepted) at half past 7 oclock A. M.

A *Mail* for Winchester, Virginia, will be closed every Thursday, at half past 7, A. M. and Fridays, half an hour before sunset.

N. B. The mail for the post-towns on the main line through *North-Carolina*, *South-Carolina* and *Georgia* as far as *Savannah*, will be closed with the Southern mails from 1st May to 1st November, every Wednesday and Friday, & from 1st November to 1st May, on Mondays and Fridays. The mails for all the other post-towns in *North-Carolina*, *South-Carolina* and *Georgia*, every Friday, at half past seven o'clock, A. M.

The Mail for the Eastern-Shore of Maryland, Will be closed every Monday, Wednesday and Friday with the Southern mail, and arrive every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday with the same.

The Mail for New-Castle, Cantwell's Bridge, Duck-Creek, Dover, Frederica, Milford, George-town and Dags-borough, Delaware; *Trap and Snowhill*, Maryland; *Horn-Town, Accomack C. H. and Northampton C. H.* Virginia,

Will be closed every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at half an hour before sun-set, and arrive at *Philadelphia*, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at eight o'clock, A. M.

The Mail for Dowingstown and Lancaster, Pennsylvania,

Will be closed every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at half an hour before sun-set, and arrive at *Philadelphia*, every Wednesday, Friday and Monday, at eight o'clock, A. M.

The Mail for Columbia, York-Town, Carlisle, Shippensburg, Chambersburg, Bedford, Somerset, Greensburg, and Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; *and the post-towns in Kentucky and Tennessee*,

Will be closed every Friday, at half an hour before sunset, and arrive at *Philadelphia* every Friday morning, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

The Mail for Potts-town, Reading, Lebanon and Harrisburg, Pennsylvania,

Will be closed every Tuesday and Thursday, at sun-set, and arrive at *Philadelphia*, every Tuesday and Thursday, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A Mail for Carlisle,

Will be closed every Tuesday, with the mail for *Harrisburg*.

The Mail for Miller's-Town, (Mifflin county) Mifflin Town, Lewistown, Huntington, Alexandria, Centre Furnace, Belle font, Milesburg Aaronsburg and Mifflinsburg, Pennsylvania,

Will be closed on Tuesday the 29th of May, at sunset, and afterwards, every second Tuesday.

The Mail for Sunbury, Northumberland and Lewisburg. Pennsylvania,

Will be closed every Thursday, at sun-set, and arrive at *Philadelphia*, every Tuesday at 10 o'clock; A. M.

The Mail for Plumstead, Bethlehem, Easton and Wilksbarre, Pennsylvania; *Pitt's-Town, Johnsonburg, Sparta, Newton and Hamburg*, New-Jersey; *Goshen, Ward's-bridge, Newburgh and Kingston*, New-York,

Will be closed every Thursday, at sun-set, and arrive at *Philadelphia*, every Tuesday at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Mail for Woodbury, Sweedsborough, Woodstown, Salem and Bridgetown, W N Jersey,

Will be closed every Wednesday, at 3 o'clock P. M, and arrive at *Philadelphia*, every Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

The Mail for Alfton and Tuckerton, N. Jersey,

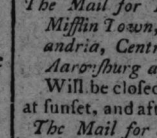
Will be closed every Wednesday, at 4 o'clock P. M. and arrive at *Philadelphia*, every Wednesday, at 8 o'clock, A M.

☞ In this advertisement I have marked the times at which letters must *be left at the office* to *ensure* their going in the Mail of the day, *as all letters are to be marked—accounts of them entered in a book, and transcripts of those accounts made out to send to the respective post-masters*

As there are several places of the same name in the United States, the merchants and others are requested to be very particular in the direction of their letters; distinguishing the *States*, and where it would otherwise be doubtful, the *Counties*, in which those places are situated—and when letters are not for a post town, the nearest post town to the place ought to be mentioned. *ROBERT PATTON, post-master.*

may 30 eod4t

FOR SALE,
THE SHIP
RICHMOND,



JUST arrived from the East-Indies and lying at Latimer's Wharf.

Live Oak and Cedar and in every respect as excellent a frame, as perhaps was ever put together, copper bolted and sheathed. She is 80 feet keel 27½ feet beam, 12 feet hold, 6 feet between decks and will carry 4,400 barrels of Flour.——For terms, apply to

Mordecai Lewis.

may 30 §2w

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
50 Chests of Prime Teas,

CONSISTING of Imperial, Hyson, Souchong, Hyson Skin, Young Hyson and Bohea, just arrived in the Ships Sampson and Ontario; several complete sets of elegant China; 1000 pieces of Nankeen of superior color and quality; a few pieces of common Madras Handkerchiefs; a large quantity of India Silks, consisting of Lutestrings, Sarsnets, Persians, &c. &c. of different colors.

ALSO, FOR SALE—*Entitled to the drawback*,
5000 boxes of Pate Grasse Cheese,
in excellent order for exportation, just received by the ship Juno and Joseph from Amsterdam.

T. B. Freeman,
No. 39 South Front-street, or at his counting house, No. 40, South Water-street.

may 30. m6t

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, *May* 30.

CONGRESS.

In the House of Representatives of the United States, yesterday, the resolution laid upon the table on Monday by Mr. Harper, proposing a suspension of all commercial intercourse between this country and the French Republic, was referred to the Committee for the Protection of Commerce and the Defence of the country, with directions to report by bill or otherwise, without debate or division. The farther consideration of the bill for amending the Post-office and Post road law, was postponed till next session. The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill providing for the assessment and collection of Direct Taxes, which occupied the remainder of the sitting. The only debate of any consequence which took place on this bill was, on a motion of Mr. GALLATIN to strike out the 13th section of the bill, which goes to a classification of houses upon which it is proposed to lay a tax which will produce 1,300,000 dollars out of the two millions proposed to be raised. The question upon this motion was not taken before the committee rose. They have leave to sit again.

Mr. DAYTON (the Speaker) having recovered from his indisposition attended his duty in the House yesterday as usual.

Cayt. Dale has received orders to convoy round from New-York, the Barque Adriana.

Extract of a letter from Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, dated May 22, 1798.

"Great unanimity prevails in this country: I know of but three Democrats here. A company of volunteers to the number of about 70, principally young men, turned out yesterday, and offered their services to their country."

A Boston Paper says,—Such are the "*trifling embarrassments*" on our trade from French cruisers, that many merchants are fearful of trusting property even coastwise.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

AN article in your paper of the 24th inst. extracted from the Boston Centinel, mentions that the French Directory are prepared, in case of our rejecting their propositions, to take *vigorous measures* against us. What measures, in the name of God, do they mean? Have they not already practised measures the most vigorous that their malice or avarice could suggest? After several years of the most villainous aggressions on our trade, they have at length, to compleat the climax of their wickedness, resolved to destroy it altogether. No vessel, whatever may be her cargo, can now pass their ships without being captured and carried in for adjudication, and we all know that not one in a hundred of them are ever released. Here is the utmost that these perfidious scoundrels can attain to; when our commerce is destroyed, we are beyond their reach; what then do they mean by threatening us with more vigorous measures? Do they intend to visit our territory? God grant they may, that is all we wish. We are prepared to match all the vigor they can send. Let their sacrilegious carcases once land upon our coast, and I doubt not but we shall hurl confusion amongst them, with as much ease as they themselves have subdued the effeminate sons of Italy. Have they so soon forgotten the spirit of this country in our late war, as to expect to find *Italian* troops to cope with? If they really consider us in this contemptible light, I pray Heaven to speed their arrival, that we may convince them of their error.

I confess that all the extensive robberies of France upon our property, have not vexed me more than the *opinions* that prevail amongst them, so derogatory to our honor, as a people of morality and courage. In the first place, they have *openly* proposed to bribe our ministers, as a reward for the bribe which *these ministers were to procure them*; and when they find us averse to prostituting our independence so grossly, they, forsooth, threaten to punish our stubbornness, and take by force what they could not gain by corruption!

As a citizen of America, my blood boils at such insolence. I have indeed never served in war, nor tryed my firmnes in any eminent danger, but when I read the unparalleled rascality, and brutal scorn, with which they treat this humble country, my bosom pants for the station of a soldier. The indignation which such conduct is calculated to inspire, must surely make heroes of us, or we have ceased to be men.

Upon the ocean, France has done us immense injury, and done it with impunity, but there let their ravages cease, for in spite of their boastings they will find the "vigor" of that country, or of any other, inadequate to the reduction of the citizens of America upon their own soil, and the forces that may attempt it, instead of plunder, shall find their graves. All we ask of the *magnanimous* republic, is to give us a chance to defend ourselves. Instead of that, their attacks have been entirely at sea, where they know we have no navy to operate. Yes, they know we have no foothold upon the waters, and I trust they will know with equal certainty, that the element which originated, shall bound their fury—

"*Just there, th' impetuous homicides shall stand,*
"*There cease their battle, and there feel our hand.*"

It is absurd to talk of subjugating America. No country possessed of her strength and wisdom, was ever conquered, unless it was by the means of party spirit. From this evil we are now, thank Heaven, pretty free. The eyes of our citizens are at length opened with respect to France, and we are as completely united as the nature of human reason will admit. A PHILADELPHIA YOUTH.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Respected Sir,

WE the subscribers being a joint committee on the part of respectable meetings of the inhabitants of the towns of Sunbury and Northumberland, and the vicinities thereof, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, holden for the purpose of expressing their sentiments of the measures pursued by our government, with respect to France, and to declare to you their unanimous determination to support all the constituted authorities of the United States; beg leave to observe, that although among the last to address you at this important æra of our national independence, yet not the least affectionate. Uninfluenced and almost unacquainted with the common forms used on occasions of this kind, we shall speak the language of our hearts, in the stile of a free people to their first magistrate, and assure you, that it is with admiration and pleasure we have beheld your conduct since called to the important office you now fill, evidencing the strongest attachment to the interest of your fellow citizens, by resisting with a firmness and dignity becoming the father of freemen, the intrigues of an artful and perfidious nation, tending as we conceive, not only to involve us in war, but to the destruction of that government whose salutary regulations we experience as daily blessings.

We cannot but lament as men, and as citizens, that a nation, once the friend and ally of America, once her supporter in the hour of danger should be so changed and fallen; at a time when she declared to the world that her object was to establish a free government, she had our warmest wishes for success; but we view her now as a nation whose predominant passion is power, trampling on all those principles which assimulate man to his maker boldly attempting to colonize the world and render every part of it subservient to her views! We see her in fact as a Mount Ætna, casting from her, principles which have a tendency to consume religion, virtue and liberty. Her treatment to this country, we conceive is unparalleled in the history of civilized nations, she has wantonly committed depredations on our commerce, and almost destroyed our trade, without cause, and without provocation; her complaints of the treaty, made between Great Britain and this country, we consider as the wicked pretence for plunder and piracy.

When we reflect on the wisdom, mildness, and prudence which have marked every step taken by you, as the head of our government, to effect an amicable adjustment of all differences, and to obtain a recompence for the injuries our fellow citizens have sustained, our hearts glow with love and affection for you, while they burn with indignation at the treatment received from the French government.—It is with pleasure that we assure you that the publication of your instructions to our envoys and their dispatches have been attended with the happiest effects; all the respectable yeomanry of our country are now united in the support of our government and its measures. We tender our services and purses to our government to support it in any system of defence, it may think proper to adopt. We are attached to peace, but it is the peace of free men, and we shudder at the idea of sacrificing our independence for the permission of any nation on earth, to remain in quietude on our farms.

Our sincerest wishes for your health, and happiness, attend you; and we pray the great disposer of human events to continue to bless and endow you with wisdom and fortitude to govern us, in this hour of difficulty.

Abraham Scott,
John Buyers,
Hugh Hughes,
Bernard Hubley, jun.
John Boyd,
Thomas Grant,
Jacob Gearhart, jun.
Daniel Smith,
John Cooke,
John Carson.

Sunbury, May 16, 1798.

ANSWER.

To the Inhabitants of the towns of Sunbury and Northumberland, and their vicinity, in the State of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN,

I have received from the hand of Colonel Hubley your address, by your committee.

When you observe, that, although among the last to address me, at this important crisis, you are not, the least affectionate: when you assure me it is with pleasure you have beheld my conduct, since called to the important office I now hold, evidencing the strongest attachment, to the interest of my fellow-citizens, becoming the father of freedom, when you assure me, that your hearts glow, with love and affection for me, while they burn with indignation at the treatment received from the French government, you touch the tender sensibilities of my heart, and excite my warmest gratitude.

I wish it were in my power, to soften the colours of your picture, of those who injure and insult us.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, May 24.

At a meeting of the citizens of Calvert County, at the Court House, on Tuesday, the fifteenth day of May, 1798, *after public notice being given; Benjamin Mackall, in the chair, John Turner, Secretary.*

The following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved unanimously, That the President of the United States is entitled to the thanks of this meeting, for his prudent, firm and patriotic administration, and for his wise, candid and sincere endeavors, to obtain an amicable adjustment of the unhappy dispute with the French republic.

Resolved unanimously, That our Envoys in the discharge of their duty, merit our esteem and approbation.

Resolved unanimously, That although we sincerely deprecate a war with all its concomitant calamities with any foreign power, yet we will most cheerfully encounter every danger, rather than to submit to the depredations so dishonorably committed against our commerce.

Resolved unanimously, That we view with abhorrence the attempts made by foreigners and others, to alienate our fellow-citizens from the government of their choice, that we are determined to support the constituted authorities of the United States, and that we will repel any invasion on our rights and liberties, at the risk of every thing that is dear and valuable.

Resolved unanimously, That the chairman be requested to enclose the foregoing resolutions to the representative of this district to be by him presented to the President and Congress of the United States.—*By order of the meeting*

BENJAMIN MACKALL, *President.*
Attest JOHN TURNER, *Secretary.*

To the Citizens of Calvert county, in the State of Maryland.

GENTLEMEN,

Your resolutions of the 15th of May have been communicated to me, according to your desire, by your representative in Congress, Mr. Dent.

Your thanks unanimously voted to me, are a great reward, and your esteem and approbation of our Envoys in the discharge of their duty is very acceptable to me.

Your resolutions most cheerfully to encounter every danger, rather than to submit to the depredations on our commerce, so dishonorably committed and the abhorrence with which you view the attempts made by foreigners and others to alienate our fellow citizens from the government of their choice, your determination to support the constituted authorities of the United States, and repel every invasion of your rights and liberties, at the risk of every thing that is dear and valuable, are wise and virtuous.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, may 28th, 1798.

DIED]—On Monday the 21st inst. in the 19th year of her age, Miss SARAH TURNER (daughter of the Rev. Joseph Turner) and on Wednesday following, her remains were interred in the Burial Ground of St. Paul's, attended by her relations, friends and a number of respectable citizens.

When her last breath, 'ere nature sunk to rest,
Her meek submission to her God express'd;
When her last look, 'ere thought and feeling fled,
A mingled gleam of hope and triumph shed;
What to her soul its glad assurance gave,
Its hope in death, its triumph o'er the grave?
The sweet remembrance of unblemish'd youth,
The inspiring voice of innocence and truth.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.
ARRIVED,

Ship Clothier, Gardner, Liverpool,
Brig Harriot, Vanneman, Cape-Francois,
Schooner Eagle, Aylder, Richmond
Swallow, Curry, Shelburne, N. S.

At the Port,

Schooner Industry, Cotton, Porto-Rico, 11 days.

The brig Twins, Keeler, of this port, taken on her passage to St. Croix, is cleared at Guadaloupe, the only one out of 30.

Brig Pomona, Morton, from hence to the Havana, on her passage was boarded by the British frigate Topaze and a New-Providence privateer, and handsomely treated. When in sight of her port, was captured by a French privateer, and conducted into the Havanna.

The sloop Dolphin, Holt, from Leogane to this port is captured, and sent into Port au Prince, papers gone to the Mole for trial.

Captain Dunn, from New-York, informs, that he saw the St. Albans, with her convoy, off Barnegatt, on Sturday afternoon, wind northerly: that the privateer schooner on Sunday morning, was careening on the anchoring ground inside of Cape May, with two pilot-boats along side: that on Sunday night he passed the Ganges sloop of war at Reedy Point: and saw a schooner from Halifax and a brig that came in from the southward, below—names unknown.

Baltimore, May 28.

Yesterday arrived, ship Hibernia, captain Smithwick, 62 days from Cork; sailed with convoy—fell in with a French frigate off the Western Isles, which fired 24 guns into the Alliance, of New-York, captain Wood; had captured the brig Betsey, of Wiscasset, from Liverpool, bound to Charleston, which was retaken by the St. Albans, a British 64, who gave chace to the frigate, but being to windward, could not come up with her.

The following Ticket is proposed to the subscribers to the Permanent Bridge over Schuylkill, at the Election to be held at the State House on 31st may instant at 10 o'clock in the morning:

PRESIDENT,
Richard Peters.

DIRECTORS,

John Perot	*John Dunlap*
Mathew McConnell	*Samuel Bladget*
William Sheaff	*John Dorsey*
William Bingham	*Nathan Sellers*
Joseph Anthony	*John Miller S. C.*
Robert Ralston	*David Evans junr.*

TREASURER,
Richard H. Morris.

may 29 d3t

☞ The 1st Troop of Philadelphia Cavalry will meet on the Parade in uniform, next THURSDAY at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

☞ The 2d Troop of Philadelphia Cavalry will parade on THURSDAY next, at the Upper Ferry on Schuylkill, at 3 o'clock P. M. The troopers are requested to be punctual in their attendance, and pay strict attention to be in complete uniform.

ABRAHAM SINGER, capt.

VOLUNTEER GREENS.

☞ The troop will parade on THURSDAY next, at 3 o'clock P. M. in Walnut street, near Schuylkill, in complete uniform; the gentlemen will be punctual. JOHN MORRELL, capt.

☞ Those persons of the city and liberties, who are determined to support the Constitution and Independence of their country; and are willing to join in the formation of a volunteer Artillery Company, to be attached to Macpherson's Blues, are desired to meet for this purpose at the house George Hill, sign of the Buck, in North Second street, on Saturday next at 7 o'clock in the evening.

MACPHERSON'S BLUES.

THE Blues will meet at O'Fellers' hotel to-morrow at 5 o'clock P. M. The gentlemen lately elected into the corps are desired to be punctual in their attendance.

By order,
RICHARD RENSHAW, jun. Sec'ry.

N. B. The committee of election will sit at Mr. Dunwoody's from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M. every day this week "except Thursday" for the purpose of receiving applications of admittance into the corps upon the recommendation of a member thereof.

Drum and Fife.

GOOD Drummers and Fifers, will receive handsome encouragement to join MACPHERSONS BLUES, on application at No. 78, Chesnut Street.

may 30 3t

St. Andrew's Society.

THE quarterly meeting of the St. Andrew's society will be held on Thursday the 31st inst. at the house of Wm. Ogden, tavernkeeper, in Chesnut near Third-street, at 7 o'clock in the evening.

WILLIAM H. TODD, Sec'ry.

may 29, 1798.

TEA WAREHOUSE,

OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE.

THE Subscriber returns her sincere thanks for the generous encouragement she has experienced since her commencement in business, begs leave to acquaint her Friends and the Public, that she has received a fresh supply of all kinds of Tea from the late arrivals at New-York, &c. and it will be her constant endeavour to merit their future support—She is in daily expectation of receiving a large supply of good Coffee.

SARAH EATON.

may 30 tu&f8t

This Day will be Published,
By PETER PORCUPINE,
A POEM,
CALLED,
FRENCH ARROGANCE;
OR,
"*The Cat Let out of the Bag.*"
A POETICAL DIALOGUE
Between the AMERICAN ENVOYS,
And X. Y. Z. and the LADY.

may 28. 3t

Madras and Ventapaulem
HANDKERCHIEFS,
Searſaukers and Carradarries,
of the neweſt and moſt approved patterns, entitled to the drawback, juſt received,
AND FOR SALE BY
Alex. J. Miller & Co.
No. 64, South Front ſtreet.
may 18. §

☞ IF Mr. Charles William Klemeke,
Formerly of London, and who left England for ſome part of the United States of America, in the year 1796, be living, and will apply perſonally or by letter, to Mr. John Carrere, in Baltimore, or to Meſſrs. Iſaac Hazlehurſt and Son, in Philadelphia, he may hear of ſomething greatly to his advantage. Any information reſpecting the ſaid Mr. Charles William Klemeke, would be thankfully received.
may 19 d3w

FOR SALE.
A neat Country Houſe,
THREE and a half miles from the city, on the Wiſſahicon road, with ſeventeen and a half acres of land, half in orchard and half in graſs.——Apply to EDWARD BONSALL & Co. in Dock-ſtreet, or to the ſubſcriber, at Mount Pleaſant, on Schuylkill, adjoining the premiſes.
Jonathan Williams.
N. B. If not ſold before the firſt of June, it will not be for ſale during the ſeaſon.
may 19 §1J

Very Great Bargains,
CONSISTING of Table Linen, Scotch and India Muſlins, now ſelling off and well worth the attention of Houſekeepers to make purchaſe of——Enquire of
Thomas Randall,
No. 88 *Spruce-ſtreet.*
may 17 §

Military Colours,
PAINTED ON SILK—BY
GEORGE RUTTER & Co.
Portrait and Ornamental Painters,
IN a ſtile which will endure the hardſhips of the weather without injury, and which for neatneſs and exactitude of colouring cannot be ſurpaſſed in this city.
FLAGS AND DRUMS
Furniſhed with diſpatch, on the moſt moderate terms.
Portraits, Ornamental Paintings, Signs, fire-buckets, &c. accompliſhed in that ſuperb ſtile of modern elegance, which, Mr. Rutter pledges himſelf from 20 years experience in this city will meet the entire approbation of his friends and the public.
In the Military Line,
A variety of ſpecimen's may be ſeen at their Painting Room, Norris's Court, back of the New Library.
may 3 d6w

NOTICE.
HAVING obſerved an advertiſement of C. Gullager, in terms derogatory of our profeſſional abilities, we have to requeſt the public not to be impoſed upon by foreign artiſts; but to decide upon the merits of each by a compariſon of the work executed by both, as it is a mode almoſt univerſally adopted by them to invalidate the talents of eſtabliſhed artiſts, with a view of deceiving the public, and engroſſing that buſineſs which their profeſſional knowledge in no wiſe entitles them to. Well knowing that public opinion muſt govern, we flatter ourſelves that the work executed by us will convince them of our great ſuperiority over Mr. Gullager in every branch of portrait and ornamental painting, and ſhew the neceſſity of judging for themſelves.
N. B. In future no attention will be paid to the ſelf-flattering advertiſements of Mr G.
Any perſon wiſhing a ſupply of FLAGS and DRUMS will pleaſe apply to GEO. RUTTER and Co. Norris' Court, or HENRY FRAILEY, Germantown. §6w may 8.

Military Colours.
At C. GULLAGER'S
Portrait and Ornamental Painting Rooms,
No. 50, South Fourth, next to Cheſnut ſtreet, oppoſite the Friends' Meeting.
PAINTING on ſilks for Military and other ornamental purpoſes (in a manner peculiar to himſelf) durable, not to be injured by the weather, which for elegance of deſign, truth and beauty of colouring, neatneſs and maſterly execution, has not been equalled by George Rutter and Co.
FLAGS and DRUMS
Furniſhed with all poſſible diſpatch, on the moſt reaſonable terms.
Ornamental Painting, Signs, Fire Buckets, Cornices, &c. &c. executed in ſtile (not that ſuperb ſtile of modern elegance peculiar to G.R.) but in a workman like manner, peculiar to an artiſt maſter of his profeſſion.
Mr. GULLAGER, from a number of year's experience in Europe and this country, flatters himſelf that profeſſional talents, punctuality, and reaſonable demands, will meet the entire approbation of thoſe gentlemen who will pleaſe to call at his Painting Rooms. §6w may 5.

NOTICE.
P. S. Gentlemen in town and country, wiſhing for a ſupply of Colours and Drums, painted in a maſterly manner, will no doubt feel themſelves obliged for the kind caution given by George Rutter and Co. not to truſt ſelf-flattering advertiſements, but examine the work executed by both parties ——One view will ſatisfy them where the ſuperiority lies,—ſave the ſpoiling of good ſilks by George Rutter's pencil—and diſcover the requiſites for the contrasting talents of Henry Frailey, at Germantown. may 10.

Forty Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY, on the 7th of April, a Negro Man, named *Glaſgow*, perhaps he may paſs by the name of *Glaſgow Lee*, or may change his name; he is about thirty one years of age, nearly ſix feet high, has a ſcar in the upper part of his under lip, a ſmall part being bitten out between the middle and the corner of his mouth (I believe on the right ſide), his left hand has been very ſore, and was ſo at the time he ran away, by being burnt ſome time paſt: he is a ſtout, ſtrong fellow, and has been employed at a ſaw mill a few years: he went away in company with a negro woman of Mr. Joſhua Lingoe, of this county. It is ſuppoſed they are gone into Delaware State. Any perſon that ſecures ſaid Negro Man in any gaol, that the ſubſcriber ſhall get him again, ſhall receive the above reward. *ESME BAYLY.*
State of Maryland, }
Somerſet County, april 10. } may 4—4w

For Sale,
A FARM and COUNTRY SEAT,
SITUATED on the weſt ſide of the Schuylkill oppoſite to Norris-town, ſeventeen miles from Philadelphia—the farm contains 195 acres of land, 50 of which are woodland, about 40 of meadow, and the reſt arable land. The houſe and garden which is large and well paled, ſtand in the moſt pleaſant ſituation, commanding a view of the river, an iſland which is oppoſite, and the village of Norris-town—There is a ſhad fiſhery belonging to the place.—Enquire in Philadelphia, No. 96, North Third Street, or on the premiſes.
april 16 1awtf

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
MARCH 1, 1798.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
IN purſuance of the Act of Congreſs paſſed on the ſixth day of July one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, entitled "An Act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", and the Act paſſed on the fifteenth day of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, entitled "An Act to poſtpone for a limited time the commencement of the duties impoſed by the Act entitled "An Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", that from and after the firſt day of July enſuing, the ſeveral Stamped Duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collected throughout the United States.

I.

For every ſkin or piece of Vellum or Parchment, or ſheet or piece of Paper, upon which ſhall be written or printed any or either of the inſtruments or writings following—to wit:

	Dls	Cts.	Mls
Any Certificate of Naturalization,	5		
Any Licence to practice, or Certificate of the admiſſion, enrolment or regiſtry of any Counſellor, Solicitor, Attorney, Advocate or Proctor, in any Court of the United States,	10		
Provided, that a Certificate in any one of the Courts of the United States for one of the ſaid Officer, ſhall ſo far as relates to the payment of the duty aforeſaid, be a ſufficient admiſſion in all the Courts of the United States, for each and every of the ſaid offices.			
Any Grant or Letters Patent, under the ſeal or authority of the United States (except for lands granted for military ſervices)	4		
Any exemplification or certified copy of any ſuch grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military ſervices)	2		
Any Charter-Party, Bottomry, or Reſpondentia Bond,	1		
Any Receipt or diſcharge for or on account of any Legacy left by any Will or other teſtamentary inſtrument, or for any ſhare or part of a perſonal eſtate divided by force of any ſtatute of diſtributions, other than to the Wife, Children or Grand Children of the perſon deceaſed, the amount whereof ſhall be above the value of Fifty Dollars, and ſhall not exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars,		25	
When the amount thereof ſhall exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars and ſhall not exceed five hundred dollars,		50	
And for every further ſum of Five Hundred Dollars, the additional ſum of	1		
Any Policy of Inſurance or inſtrument in nature thereof, on any ſhip, veſſel or goods inſured from one diſtrict to another in the United States,		25	
From the United States to any foreign port or place, when the ſum for which Inſurance is made ſhall not exceed five hundred dollars,		25	
When the ſum inſured ſhall exceed five hundred dollars,	1		
Any Exemplification, of what nature ſoever, that ſhall paſs the ſeal of any Court, other than ſuch as it may be the duty of the Clerk of ſuch Court to furniſh for the uſe of the United States or ſome particular ſtate,		50	
Any Bond, bill ſingle or penal, foreign or inland bill of exchange, promiſſory note or other note, other than any recognizance, bill, bond, or other obligation or contract, made to or with the United States or any ſtate, or for their uſe reſpectively,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		25	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thouſand dollars,		50	
And if above one thouſand dollars,		75	
Provided, that if any bonds or notes ſhall be payable at or within ſixty days, ſuch bonds or notes ſhall be ſubject to only two fifth parts of the duty aforeſaid—viz.			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		4	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		10	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thouſand dollars,		20	
If above one thouſand dollars,		30	
Any Notes iſſued by the banks now eſtabliſhed, or that may hereafter be eſtabliſhed within the United States, other than the notes of ſuch of the ſaid Banks as ſhall agree to an annual compoſition, of one per centum on the annual dividends made by ſuch Banks, to their Stockholders reſpectively, according to the following ſcale.			6
On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar,			
On all notes above fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		50	
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	1		
On all notes above five hundred dollars,	2		
Any Proteſt or other Notarial act,		25	
Any Letter of Attorney, except for an invalid penſion, or to obtain or ſell Warrants for Land granted by the United States as bounty for military ſervices performed in the late war,		25	
Any Certificate or Debenture for drawback of Cuſtoms or duties, for leſs than five hundred dollars,	1		
For five hundred dollars and not exceeding two thouſand dollars,	2		
For more than two thouſand dollars,	3		
Any note or bill of lading for goods or merchandize to be exported,			
If from one diſtrict to another diſtrict of the United States, not being in the ſame State,		10	
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,		25	
Any Inventory or Catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any caſe required by law, (except in caſes of goods and chattels diſtrained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal proceſs by any officer,)		50	
Any Certificate of a Share in any Inſurance Company, of a ſhare in the Bank of the United States, or of any State or other Bank,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars,		25	
If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten *cents* for one *hundred* dollars.			

II.

The duties aforeſaid will be collected and received by the Supervisors, Inſpectors and other Officers of Inſpection, in the ſeveral Diſtricts, Surveys and Diviſions of the United States, and by ſuch other perſons as ſhall from to time be ſpecially appointed and employed by the Supervisors of Diſtricts for that purpoſe.

III.

The Supervisors of the ſeveral Diſtricts will, prior to the firſt day of July enſuing, and as ſoon as may be practicable, mark or ſtamp, without fee or reward, any quantities or parcels of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, with any of the rates of duties before enumerated, on payment of the ſaid duties; Ostamped vellum, parchment and paper may at the option of the Citizens of the United States, be obtained at the rates preſcribed by law, by application to any Supervisor, Inſpector, Officer of Inſpection or other perſon appointed for the diſtribution of Stamps, by the Supervisors of Diſtricts.
GIVEN under my Hand, at Philadelphia the day and year abovementioned.
OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treaſury.
March 10.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
March 30th. 1798.
Public Notice is hereby given,
THAT by an act of Congreſs paſſed on the 19th day of March, 1798, the following alterations and amendments have been made to the act paſſed on the 6th day of July 1797, entitled "An act laying duties on ſtamped vellum, parchment and paper."

I.

The ſtamp duties on debentures or certificates for the drawback of Cuſtoms or duties on Imports are repealed.

II.

A diſcount at the rate of ſeven and one half per Centum, will be allowed by the Supervisors or Inſpectors reſpectively, to any perſons other than Officers of the Revenue, who may purchaſe at one time or procure to be ſtamped, any quantities of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, upon which the duties ſhall amount to Ten Dollars or upwards.

III.

Stamped Paper, will be provided, and ſold at the rates preſcribed by law, without any additional charge or expenſe on account of the price of Paper; but for ſtamped Parchment or Vellum, an additional price will be demanded at the rate of Fifty Cents for each ſkin of Parchment, or Two Hundred Cents for each ſkin of Vellum of medium ſize, which may be furniſhed at the expenſe of the United States and proportionally for any leſſer quantity.
Given under my hand, at Philadelphia, the day and year abovementioned.
OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

To be Let,
(And poſſeſſion given on the 1ſt of May)
A genteel three ſtory brick Houſe,
22 feet front, and 40 feet deep, with back buildings and ſtables, at preſent in the tenure of Major JACKSON. Enquire at 187 South Third ſtreet.
april 2. §

The Co-partnerſhip of the Subſcribers,
TRADING UNDER THE FIRM OF
JOSEPH DAVIDSON & Co.
IS this day diſſolved by mutual conſent, all thoſe having claims againſt ſaid firm, are deſired to render their accounts, and thoſe indebted to make payment to Joſeph Davidſon, who is duly authoriſed to ſettle the affairs of the concern.
JOSEPH J. MILLER.
JOSEPH DAVIDSON.
N. B. The Stores at the corner of Market and Fourth Streets are now to be let.—Enquire of Joſeph Davidſon.
april 26 w&s2m

TO BE SOLD,
40,939 acres of Land.
IN Greene County, Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, on the waters of Fiſh and Wheeling Creeks and Ten Mile Run.
Theſe Lands are fertile and well timbered, and abound in Coal; they were ſold ten years ago for five ſhillings per acre; patented early in 1787, except 3700 acres, which were patented in 1792: part of them were ſurveyed in 1783. The tract is between the Ohio and Monongahela, very convenient to water carriage, about 19 miles from the town of Waſhington, from 14 to 16 from the village of Greeneſburgh and Wheeling.
On payment of one fourth of the purchaſe money, a reaſonable credit will be given for the reſidue. Enquire of the Printer.
april 21. §

TO BE SOLD,
26,780 acres of Land,
IN the State of New York, between the northern bounds of Pennſylvania and the Suſquehanna now, or late in the townſhips of Hamden and Warren and county of Warren.
Theſe Lands, from their quality and ſituation, are a very deſirable object for any man who means to inveſt his money to advantage.
On payment of one third of the purchaſe money, a reaſonable credit will be given for the reſidue. Enquire of the Printer.
april 21. §

Country Reſidence.
A FAMILY who live Six Miles from the City, wiſh to receive two or three genteel boarders. The Houſe is handſomely furniſhed; the Gardens, Meadows and Lawn are beautifully laid out, and well ſtocked with the choiceſt Fruit.
There are ſeveral Muſical Inſtruments, amongſt which is a moſt excellent patent Piano Forte. The Family have a handſome Coach, which may be at the ſervice of the whole.
The Coach Houſe and Stables are moſt excellent—the Water good—and the Air unequalled in the environs of the Town.
For particulars enquire at the office of this Gazette. dtf may 16.

ADVERTISEMENT.
WHEREAS the ſubſcriber and his wife Jane Hodgkinſon, have by mutual conſent agreed to live ſeparate and apart from each other from bed and board, theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as by contract ſhe is to ſupport herſelf for the future, and I am determined not to pay any debt of her contracting. SAMUEL HODGKINSON.
may 15. *3t1aw

By virtue of a decree of the honorable the high court of Chancery of Maryland, the ſubſcriber will ſell at Public Sale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 25th of June next at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,
THAT valuable and well known Lot of Ground, No. 53, and part of No. 54, late the property of Nicholas Sluby, merchant of this city, ſituated on Thames-ſtreet, in that part of Baltimore city, called Fells-Point, containing 58 ſquare perches, with all the buildings and improvements thereon. There are erected on this valuable property, ſeveral large and commodious brick Warehouſes, capable of containing from 15 to 20,000 barrels of flour, with a frame ſhed adjourning thereto, ſufficiently capacious to hold 1000 hogſhead of Tobacco; in perfect ſafety from the weather. From this well known property is extended into the deepeſt water in this harbor, an extenſive and well conſtructed wharf, bounding on the water 600 feet and upwards, and capable of receiving ſhips of any burthen at the loweſt tides. From the many advantages this property is known to poſſeſs, it is eſteemed equal if not ſuperior, in point of commercial benefit, to any in this city, and muſt be a deſirable object to thoſe inclined to purchaſe ſo valuable an eſtate. It is unneceſſary to ſay more on this ſubject, as thoſe intending to purchaſe, will have an opportunity of viewing the premiſes previous to the day of ſale.
The terms on which the above property is ſold, are, that the purchaſer ſhall give approved negotiable notes, with ſecurity to the truſtee for the payment of one half the purchaſe money with intereſt, within three months, and the reſidue with intereſt, within ſix months from the day of ſale.
SAMUEL MOALE.
may 28. dts5th Je.

Collector's Office,
Philadelphia, May 15, 1798.
FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
AT the Cuſtom-Houſe, on Friday, the fifteenth of June, 1798, the following merchandize, which remain in the Cuſtom Houſe ſtores more than nine months, unclaimed by the owners or conſignees thereof:
(XH) eight half faggots of ſteel
(TD) 202 one hale girthweb
(FL) a quantity of ſteel
W L P one caſe lamps
C&C one caſe bobbin
(W) one ſmall box medicine
AB 203 one matred caſe Dutch books
I&C one keg herrings
(W) one ſmall box of ſamples of buttons
4
[D] 1 a 3 three bales girthweb
[VH] 200 one ditto ditto
[N] 200 one ditto ditto
(No mark) eight jars olives
(ditto) one bundle ſlates
[LS] one ſmall box locks dt15J

Will be ſold for Caſh,
At eight o'clock on the Evening of MONDAY the eleventh day of June next, at the Merchants' Coffee houſe, in Philadelphia, if not previouſly diſpoſed of at private ſale,
THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF
Valuable patented LAND,
In the county of Glynn, in the ſtate of Georgia and the counties of Bath and Randolph in the ſtate of Virginia,
7000 acres at the head of St. Simon's Sound and confluence of Turtle and Alatamaha rivers adjoining the commons of the town of Brunſwick.
41000 acres on the Great Satilla and on the head waters of the Little Satilla, adjoining lands of Wm. M Intoſh, John Howell, & Ferdinand O'Neal.
25000 acres on Great Satilla, adjoining lands of Freeman Lewis and John Howell.
44000 acres in Bath county, on both ſides of Green Briar River, adjoining lands of Jacob Warrick, Daniel M'Cullum and John Dilley, including 3000 acres of prior ſurveys.
41000 acres in Bath county, on the eaſt ſide of Cowpaſture River, and on both ſides of the waggon road leading from the warm ſprings to Staunton, including 5000 acres of prior ſurveys.
40000 acres in the county of Randolph, on Buchanan River, adjoining lands of Thomas Wilſon, and including 4538 acres prior ſurveys.
30000 acres in Bath county, on the eaſt ſide of Cowpaſture River, on the waters of ſaid river, and of Calfpaſture River, adjoining lands of Joſeph Grubb, and including 5000 acres prior ſurveys.
The Georgia lands will be ſold in tracts of one thouſand acres each, the others in the quantities and tracts above deſcribed.
Perſons deſirous to examine the titles and draſts of the above mentioned land, will call for that purpoſe on BENJAMIN R. MORGAN, at No. 41, Arch ſtreet; propoſals of purchaſe may be made to either of the ſubſcribers.
T. FITZIMONS,
No. —, Cheſnut ſtreet.
B. R. MORGAN,
No. 41, Arch ſtreet.
JEREMIAH PARKER,
No. 9, North Eighth ſtreet.
may 14. dts

ADVERTISEMENT.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that by virtue of a Decree of the Chancellor, will be ſold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at Snowhill, Maryland, on the firſt Friday in June next, part of a tract of Land called STRUGGLE, lying in Worceſter county, and all the reſt of the Real Eſtate of Joſhua Townſend, deceaſed, for the payment of his debts. There will be given nine months credit for the one half of the purchaſe money, and fifteen months credit for the other half; the purchaſer or purchaſers giving bond with ſecurity for the ſame, on intereſt from the day of ſale.—All creditors of the ſaid Joſhua Townſend are alſo again notified to produce their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the Chancellor, within ſix months from the 22d day of December laſt, that being the day of the firſt ſale.
WILLIAM WHITTINGTON, Truſtee.
may 14. §3w

MAILS are now received from and ſent to the following places every day Sundays excepted.

Alexandria, Va.	Havre de Grace, Md.
Baltimore, Md.	New Brunſwick, N. J.
Bladenſburg, Md.	Newark, N. J.
Boſton, Ms.	New Haven, C.
Briſtol, Pa.	New York, city.
Charleſton, Md.	Princeton, N. J.
Cheſter, Pa.	Rahway, N. J.
Chriſtiana, De.	Trenton, N. J.
Elizabethtown, N. J.	Waſhington, city.
Elkton, Md.	Wilmington, D.
Georgetown, Ptk.	Woodbridge, N. J.

Mails from Wincheſter, Va. are made up every Thurſday 7½ A. M. and Friday half an hour before ſunſet,
May 12, 1798. }
General Poſt Office } eo6t

CONTRACTS.
THE Managers of the alms houſe and houſe of employment, in this city, will receive propoſals in writing, to be left at ſaid houſe on or before Wedneſday the 30th inſtant, from any perſon or perſons, willing to contract for furniſhing Freſh Proviſions, ſay, Beef, Mutton and Veal, for the uſe of the poor in ſaid houſes for one year: The contract to commence on the firſt of June enſuing; the meat to be freſh and marketable, and to be ſupplied in quarters, fore and hind alternately, or in ſides or carcaſes, as required.— Alſo, for ſupplying milk for the uſe of the ſaid poor. The milk to be new, ſweet and unadulterated, and the ſupply to commence on the 14th of June enſuing.
By order of the Board of Managers,
JOHN CUMMINGS, Steward.
may 23 dt1J

The Cargo of the Brig Minerva
FROM BOURDEAUX,
CONSISTING OF
Claret in hhds. and Caſes
Oyl, Capers, Olives, Anchovies and Prunes
FOR SALE BY
Thomas Fitzſimons.
may 26. §4w

FOR SALE.
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
The Cargo of the Ship Richmond,
Captain Hathaway, from Bengal,

Gurrahs, white	Guzzies
Ditto, blue	Guzzenahs
Salums	Emerties
Gorahs	Mow Sannas
Mamoodies	Peniaſcoes
Tickiries	Baftas
Romalls	Coſſas
Doreas	Tanjebs
Chintz	Malda Cloths
Saul Gazzies	Carwah Cloths

An elegant aſſortment of
Madras Handkerchiefs
Benares SUGAR
COTTON and GINGER
Mordecai Lewis.
may 25. d2w 3aw2w

20 Dollars Reward.
RUN away, laſt night, from the Subſcriber, living in York Town, Pennſylvania, a German Servant man, named John Nicholas Kolb, a taylor by trade about 30 years of age and about 5 feet 2 inches high, has brown curled hair, and nearly bald on his head, had on a blue Surtout coat with a ſilk velvet cape and a dark blue coat with ſteel buttons, a green mixtured cloth jacket, cloth colored thickſet pantaloons a new rorum hat, clouded cotton ſtockings and calf-ſkin ſhoes with ſtrings. He is a good ſcholar in the German tongue and ſpeaks Engliſh; it is likely he may lurk in and about the city of Philadelphia as he has acquaintances there.
Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant in any goal ſo that his maſter can have him again, ſhall have the above reward paid by me,
Thomas Owens.
may 23 *d1w

ROBERT SMITH & Co.
No. 58, *South Front-ſtreet.*
HAVE received by the ſhip Belvidere from London, a quantity of Ruſſia Goods, conſiſtin of Diapers, Drillings, Ravens-duck, &c. And by the Fanny, arrived at New-York from Glaſgow, an aſſortment of Scotch goods.
They have alſo on hand India Nankeens, Luteſtrings, and a variety of India Muſlins.
may 22 d3w

30 Dollars Reward.
THE Cellar of the Subſcribers was broke open laſt night, and ſeveral pieces of Stormount ground Chintz of a ſet figure were carried off. Whoever will apprehend the thief or thieves, or recover the goods, ſhall receive the above reward, or in proportion for any part thereof. ROBERT SMITH & Co.
No 58 *South Front-ſtreet.*
may 23 d2w

A few boxes of Umbrellas
To be Sold cheap—by
Mordecai Lewis.
may 17 d2w

ROSS & SIMSON,
HAVE FOR SALE,
22 bales ſuperior Madraſs blue Cloths
Carolina Indigo, firſt quality
A few bales Baftas, Coſſaes, and a quantity of
Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica and Bengal } RUM
april 2 §

For Sale,
The cargo of the brig American from Laguira,
CONSISTING OF
Caraccas Cocoa.
Henry Philips,
No. 112, South Fourth Street.
april 23 §

Freſh Teas.
Juſt Imported, in the ſhip Delaware,
Captain Cooper, from Canton,
And For Sale, by
SAMUEL HOWELL,
At his Compting Houſe, No. 54, Cheſnut-ſtreet,
AND BY
SAM. E. HOWELL,
At his Compting Houſe, Crooked billet wharf,
Bohea, Souchong, Hyſon, Young Hyſon, Hyſon Skin, and Imperial TEAS.
ALSO,
China Ware, aſſorted; black and coloured Luteſtrings and Sattins, Nankeens, Caſſia, large garden and common Fans, ſattin and luteſtring Umbrellas, whale-bone ſticks.
They have alſo For Sale,
Ell wide Perſians, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, French Cambricks and Umbrellas, Sugar in boxes.
march 8. §

Now Opening,
At WILLIAM M'LAW's Saddle Manufactory,
No. 72, *Cheſnut Street,*
A general aſſortment of Horſeman's Piſtols, direct from the Manufacturers in London.
ALSO ON HAND,
Saddles, Bridles, Holſters, Half Covers, Light Horſeman's Caps, Swords, Cartouch Boxes, Valices, Saddle Bags, Portmanteau's, Hard Leather Trunks, Carriage and Chair Harneſs, &c.
april 9 dtf

FOR SALE.
A THREE Story Brick Houſe, on the north ſide of Spruce-ſtreet near Second-ſtreet, adjoining the wall of Mr. Jones's garden and formerly occupied by David Lenox, eſq.—This houſe is in compleat repair with back buildings, conſiſting of a Piazza, Kitchen and a handſome Dining Room over the Kitchen.
As any Perſon inclined to purchaſe will view the premiſes, a more particular deſcription is conſidered unneceſſary.
The terms of payment will be one third caſh, one third in 6 months and the remainder in 12 months with intereſt. For further information,
Enquire of *JOHN CRAIG,*
No. 12 *Dock-ſtreet.*
may 16 §

Notice is hereby Given,
THAT application has been made at the Bank of the United States, for the renewal of the following five Certificates of Bank Stock, loſt by the capture of the Britiſh Packet, Counteſs of Leiceſter—viz.

No. 3702, containing	5 ſhares	} iſſued to Henry Cazenove Nephew & Co
3703	5 do.	
732	1 do.	iſſued to Edwards and Co.
3188	5 do.	iſſued (in lieu of 6509 to 6513) to Samuel and Henry Waddington.
2928	4 do.	iſſued to Phyn, Ellice and Inglis.

All perſons concerned are therefore called upon to ſhew cauſe why new Certificates ſhould not be iſſued agreeably to the ſaid application.
april 14 eo6w